



BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

for the Year

1950





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EASTLEIGH :

EASTLEIGH PRINTING WORKS, 26A, HIGH STREET

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
SECTION I. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area 	9
SECTION II. General Provision of Health Services in the Area 	14
SECTION III. Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases	19
SECTION IV. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	28
SECTION V. Housing 	41
SECTION VI. Inspection and Supervision of Food	45

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1950

Medical Officer of Health :

W. ALASTAIR GLEN, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), CHARLES E. JAMES.

Inspector of Meat and other Foods :

(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), H. F. DAWE.

Sanitary Inspectors :

(a), (b), (c), (e), (f), M. F. WELLS (Until July, 1950).

(a), (b), R. N. CHIVERS (From November, 1950).

Assistant Sanitary Inspector :

(a), J. O. HAMILTON (Until July, 1950).

Sanitary Inspector's Assistant :

K. R. HUMPHRIES (Until November, 1950).

Assistant Rodent Officer : H. ROSSER.

Home Help Organiser : Mrs. K. QUANTRELL.

Senior Clerk : * || † Miss F. NASH.

Departmental Clerks :

* Miss S. MCGILLIVRAY.

* Mrs. B. E. MOODY (Until November, 1950).

* Miss B. R. WORLEY.

Miss D. DUMBELL (Until February, 1950).

Mrs. J. SHERLOCK (From March to November, 1950).

Disinfecter and Van Driver : Mr. W. M. ELCOCK.

Rodent Operators :

Mr. J. CHESHIRE.

Mr. R. COOMBS (Until September, 1950).

Mr. G. PILGRIM (From October, 1950).

(a) *Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board.*

(b) *Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.*

(c) *Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.*

(d) *Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.*

(e) *Diploma in General Hygiene, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.*

(f) *Associate Membership Certificate, Institution of Sanitary Engineers.*

(g) *Diploma in Sanitary Science and Administration, Sanitary Inspectors' Association.*

* *Pitman's Institute Certificates, Shorthand and Typewriting.*

|| *Royal Society of Arts Certificates, Shorthand and Typewriting.*

† *Teachers' Diploma of the Faculty in Typewriting.*

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Eastleigh.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough for 1950.

Births during 1950 totalled 524, a decrease of 25 on last year. There has now been a progressive decrease since 1947, when a peak figure of 572 was reached: 1948 and 1949 showed decreases of 8 and 15 respectively on the previous year. Illegitimate births contributed 1 in 20 of the total live births, showing little variation from recent years: the pre-war proportion was 1 in 50, while during the war it rose to as high as 1 in 10.

The Birth Rate of 17.2 per 1,000 population is 1.2 less than last year; this is in accord with general experience throughout the country. For the purposes of comparison with other areas a corrected figure of 17.9 is applicable: this is still higher than that experienced in aggregate of 148 towns of comparable size to the extent of 1.2 and higher than that of the country as a whole by 2.1,

Still Births amounted to 7, 5 fewer than last year. This gives a Still Birth Rate of 13.2 per thousand total births (live and still) and is the lowest on record, being approximately half the average rate experienced in the past 15 years. No illegitimate child was stillborn. The Still Birth Rate per thousand population was 0.23, which is sixty per cent. of that of other smaller towns in aggregate.

Deaths depleted the population by 317. The Natural Increase (excess of births over deaths) was thus 207; one more than last year.

The Crude Death Rate for 1950 is 10.4 per 1,000 population, that in 1949 was 11.4; the adjusted death rate for area comparison is 10.1; this is 1.5 less than the death rate of other smaller towns and the country as a whole.

Infant deaths accounted for 14, four per cent. of the total deaths. In consequence of the smaller number of deaths, the Infant Mortality Rate is 26.7 per thousand live births, compared with last year's 45.5 and is 2.7 less than the rate of 29.4 in comparable areas. This year not one of the total infant deaths was that of an illegitimate child.

The incidence of infectious disease was low apart from Whooping Cough, of which 120 cases were notified, some 30 more than last year and 20 less than 1948. This was especially so of Measles, only 15 cases occurring in the general populace, 31 other cases being confined

to the relatively closed community of one of the camps. No Diphtheria occurred, and an epidemic year of Acute Poliomyelitis passed with only 2 mild cases in the Borough.

The response to Diphtheria Prophylaxis was considerably less than in previous years, particularly in relation to children under school age, so that relatively more of that age are at risk.

In so far as the health of the community is measurable by the statistics available, it can be said to be satisfactory. These, however, present the extremes, those who were born, but not those who failed to attain the requisite 28 weeks to be classified as a stillbirth, nor those whose conception never passed beyond the stage of intention; those who died and those who survived in the calendar year, but tell nothing of how those who survived were distributed on the scale of invalidism to full health during the year, nor of fluctuations in the state of their basic health.

One cause of such fluctuation which has thrust itself into prominence during and since the war years is food poisoning. In furtherance of existing measures to promote the cleanly handling of food, byelaws were made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act and became operative during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. ALASTAIR GLEN,

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH, 1926-1950.

Year.	Area.	Population.	Number of Inhabited Houses.	Rateable Value. £	Product of Penny Rate. £ s. d.	Average Weekly Number of Unemployed.
1926	2,028	15,790	3,788	108,289	393 0 0	.....
1927	2,028	16,120	3,951	110,698	403 0 0	.....
1928	2,028	16,210	4,170	108,966	375 0 0	.....
1929	2,028	17,080	4,321	1a 117,616 1b 86,970	478 0 0	.....
1930	2,028	17,100	4,723	92,724	464 9 2	.....
1931	2,028	18,360	4,787	93,515	370 1 6	.....
1932	* 6,320	22,710	6,245	128,394	512 11 2	.....
1933	6,320	24,220	6,359	128,957	510 0 0	.....
1934	6,320	24,260	6,554	149,977	520 0 0	.....
1935	6,320	24,510	7,000	152,321	597 0 0	350
1936	6,320	24,830	7,300	155,959	616 0 0	250
1937	6,320	25,810	7,511	180,466	752 0 0	250
1938	6,320	26,090	7,622	163,999	635 0 0	300
1939	6,320	a 26,360 b 26,770	7,799	167,456	697 0 0	150
1940	6,320	27,240	7,842	171,246	676 0 0	90
1941	6,320	27,290	7,828	171,816	690 0 0	6
1942	6,320	27,140	7,714	171,920	716 0 0	.....
1943	6,320	26,650	7,714	172,316	718 0 0	.....
1944	6,320	27,180	7,702	175,105	742 0 0	.....
1945	6,320	27,200	7,695	178,122	742 0 0	.....
1946	6,320	28,280	7,801	185,000	750 0 0	5
1947	6,320	29,170	7,916	188,271	783 0 0	25
1948	6,320	30,620	8,100	181,908	793 0 0	40
1949	6,320	29,980	8,276	185,409	776 0 0	13
1950	6,320	30,440	8,505	189,134	781 0 0	20

* Area extended 1st April, 1932.

1a Rateable Value 30th September, 1929 } Difference caused by de-rating of Industrial Freditaments.

1b Rateable Value 1st October, 1929 } b For calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

a For calculation of Birth Rates.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH, 1926-1950.

8

Year	Population.	STILL BIRTHS.			LIVE BIRTHS.			DEATHS			
		Rate per 1,000 Total Births.		No.	Number.		Rates.		Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.
		No.	Total.		Illegitimate.	Illegitimate per cent. of total.	Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No.		
1926	15,790	.....	300	5	1.66	19.0	17	133	56.6	8.4
1927	16,120	.....	309	9	2.91	19.16	13	165	42.07	10.23
1928	16,210	.....	293	4	1.36	18.07	6	167	20.47	10.3
1929	17,080	10	287	8	2.79	16.8	11	184	38.3	10.7	
1930	17,100	6	337	8	2.37	19.7	21	165	62.3	9.6	
1926-30	16,460		305	6.8	2.28	18.54	13.6	162.8	44.59	9.89	
1931	18,360	13	334	9	2.69	18.1	13	204	38.9	11.1	
1932	22,710	9	331	14	4.23	14.57	19	270	57.4	11.8	
1933	24,220	17	335	15	4.48	13.83	21	262	62.68	10.81	
1934	24,260	15	304	10	3.29	12.53	12	229	39.47	9.43	
1935	24,510	9	349	7	2.0	14.23	16	237	45.84	9.66	
1931-35	22,812	12.6	330	10.8	3.27	14.49	16.2	240.5	49.1	10.54	
1936	24,830	12	374	8	2.14	15.06	20	258	53.47	10.3	
1937	25,810	12	428	10	2.33	16.38	20	287	46.72	11.1	
1938	26,090	10	379	9	2.37	14.52	11	260	29.02	9.96	
1939	^a 26,360 ^b 26,770	9	404	9	2.22	15.32	16	273	39.6	10.19	
1940	27,240	11	438	9	2.05	16.07	24	359	54.05	12.9	
1936-40	26,066	10.8	404	9.0	2.23	15.52	18.2	287.4	45.05	11.02	
1941	27,290	13	374	14	3.74	13.7	19	314	49.86	11.5	
1942	27,140	10	445	19	4.26	16.39	6	270	13.48	9.94	
1943	26,650	19	465	30	6.45	17.44	17	278	36.56	10.43	
1944	27,180	8	509	50	9.8	18.72	18	311	35.36	11.44	
1945	27,200	9	457	47	10.28	16.8	24	332	52.51	12.2	
1941-45	27,092	11.8	450	32.0	7.11	16.61	16.8	301.0	37.33	11.11	
1946	28,280	22	529	45	8.5	18.7	21	327	29.69	11.56	
1947	29,170	19	572	24	4.19	19.6	19	321	33.21	11.0	
1948	30,620	12	564	32	5.67	18.42	18	315	31.91	10.29	
1949	29,980	12	549	33	6.01	18.31	25	343	45.53	11.44	
1950	30,440	7	524	29	5.53	17.21	14	317	26.71	10.4	
1946-50	29,698	14.4	547	32.6	5.95	18.44	19.4	294.6	35.43	10.93	

^a For calculation of Birth Rates.

^b For calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

SECTION I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	6,320
Registrar-General's estimate of Home Population, mid 1950	30,440
Number of inhabited houses	8,505
Rateable Value (31st December, 1950)	£189,134
Gross product of a penny rate (1st October, 1950)	£781
Estimated weekly average of unemployment	20

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Total	249	275	524	} Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	17.21	
Legitimate	239	256	495			
Illegitimate	10	19	29			
Comparability Factor						1.04
Adjusted Birth Rate						17.89

STILL BIRTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Total	2	5	7	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	13.18	
Legitimate	2	5	7			
Illegitimate	—	—	—			

DEATHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Deaths	178	139	317	} Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated average population	10.4	
Comparability Factor						0.97
Adjusted Death Rate						10.1

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List).

No. 30.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 (live and still births)
Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion	Nil	—

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	9	5	14
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—			
All infants per 1,000 live births.....			26.71
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			28.28
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)			55
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)			1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)			—
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)			6
Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)			2

BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1950.

Provisional Figures based on Quarterly Returns.

(Table of Registrar-General.)

Eastleigh's figures have been included for convenience of comparison, the last two columns being the most suitable for this purpose.

	England and Wales	126 C.B.'s and Great Towns, including London	London Administrative County	148 Smaller Towns, Resident Pop. 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census	EASTLEIGH
Births.					
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.					
Live Births	15.8	17.6	17.8	16.7	17.89
Still Births	0.37	0.45	0.36	0.38	0.23
Deaths.					
All Causes	11.6	12.3	11.8	11.6	10.1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.42	0.39	0.33	0.26
Influenza	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.09
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00
Pneumonia	0.46	0.49	0.48	0.45	0.36
Deaths.					
Rates per 1,000 Live Births:—					
All causes under one year of age	29.8 (a)	33.8	26.3	29.4	26.7
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	1.9	2.2	1.0	1.6	0.00
(a) Rates per 1,000 total population.					
Rates per 1,000 Home Population:—					
Notifications (Corrected)					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
Scarlet Fever	1.50	1.56	1.23	1.61	0.36
Whooping Cough	3.60	3.97	3.21	3.15	3.94
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.00
Erysipelas	0.17	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.13
Small-pox	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
Measles	8.39	8.76	6.57	8.36	1.51
Pneumonia	0.70	0.77	0.50	0.61	0.29
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)—					
Paralytic	0.13	0.12	0.08	0.11	0.06
Non-Paralytic	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.00
Food Poisoning	0.17	0.16	0.25	0.14	0.06
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births:—					
Notifications (Corrected)					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	5.81	7.43	6.03	4.33	1.86

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH DURING 1950.
TABLE "A."

Causes of Death.	All Ages	Males	Females	Number of Deaths Registered at Ages.										Wards.							
				0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 Plus	North	South	East	West	Central	Bishopstoke	Chandler's Ford.
1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	2
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	9	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	1	1	2	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	5	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	6	3	3	2	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	29	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	4	8	6	3	2	1
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
16. Diabetes	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	42	15	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	19	4	9	4	2	9
18. Coronary disease, angina	28	20	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	1	4	6	6	9
19. Hypertension with heart disease	14	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	1	4	2	6	4
20. Other heart disease	58	21	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	42	8	7	6	7	6
21. Other circulatory disease	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	4	2	1	2	3
22. Influenza	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
23. Pneumonia	11	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	2	1	1	2	2
24. Bronchitis	16	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	9	3	1	2	3
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	2	3	1	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	2	3	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	3	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	32	19	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	2	6	3	8	5
34. All other accidents	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35. Suicide	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	317	178	139	14	4	5	5	2	4	8	22	37	77	139	34	49	38	44	29	57	66
Males				9	3	3	3	2	2	3	14	28	45	64							
Females				5	1	2	-	-	2	5	8	9	32	75							

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH

In Table "A," male and female deaths have been allocated to the various causes according to the Short List of the Registrar-General and the total deaths of each cause further analysed into age groups, and according to the Ward in which they were domiciled.

It will be noted that while the number of groups into which deaths are classified remains the same, the nature of the grouping has undergone considerable modification. This is in consequence of the adoption in the United Kingdom of the Sixth Revision of International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death. Additional prominence is given to the two major causes of death—cardiovascular disease and cancer by more detailed classification so that components such as coronary disease, hypertensive heart disease and cancer of the lung are isolated. A lesser cause which is given individuality is prostatic enlargement.

Age at Death.

Of the total of 317 deaths :—

139, *i.e.*, 44 per cent. occurred in persons 75 years and over.

215, *i.e.*, 68 per cent. occurred in persons 65 years and over.

253, *i.e.*, 80 per cent. occurred in persons 55 years and over.

275, *i.e.*, 87 per cent. occurred in persons 45 years and over.

The remaining 13 per cent. of deaths occurred between 0—45 years ; 9 per cent. occurring in persons between the ages of 1 and 45 ; and 4 per cent. occurring in persons under the age of one year.

Principal Causes of Death.

The principal causes of death in the population as a whole were in order :—

Ref. No.		Number.	Percent- age of Total.	
18-20	Heart Disease	100	31.5	These account, as in previous years, for some 70 per cent. of the deaths from all causes and maintain the same order of importance.
10-14	Cancer	55	17.4	
17	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	42	13.3	
22-25	Respiratory Disease (other than Tuberculosis)	31	9.7	
		228	71.9	

Major Causes of Death over Forty-five.

The relative importance of the four main causes of death in age groups over 45 years is shown in the table below :—

Age Group.	Total Deaths.	Main Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of total in Age Group.
75 Plus	139	Heart Disease	62	44.7
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	19	13.8
		Cancer	18	12.9
		Respiratory Diseases	18	12.9
65-75	77	Heart Disease	19	24.7
		Cancer	19	24.7
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	17	21.1
		Respiratory Diseases	9	11.7
55-65	37	Heart Disease	12	32.4
		Cancer	8	21.6
		Respiratory Diseases	5	13.4
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	4	10.8
45-55	22	Heart Disease	7	31.8
		Cancer	7	31.8
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	1	4.5
		Respiratory Diseases	1	4.5

Ward Statistics.

An estimate of the death rate appropriate to each Ward is given below :—

	WARD.						
	North.	South.	East.	West.	Central.	Bishop-stoke.	Chandler's Ford.
Population	3822	4603	3450	5808	2650	4732	5375
Deaths	34	49	38	44	29	57	66
Death Rate per 1,000	8.89	10.64	11.01	7.57	10.94	11.1	12.27

The variation in the rates is probably due to differences in the age composition in the population between the various Wards.

Infant Mortality.

During 1950, fourteen children died before reaching the age of one year. Of these, one death was accidental and four were due to measles, whooping cough and pneumonia. The total deaths are eleven less than last year, when the toll was inordinately heavy.

The Infant Mortality Rate for 1950 is 26.7 per 1,000 live births, as compared with last year's 45.5, and is the lowest in the five-year period 1946-50, which has an overall Infant Mortality Rate of 35.4.

The general trend of infant mortality is more clearly appreciated by taking five-year periods which evens out the chance fluctuations in the yearly figures.

1926-30	.....	44	1941-45	.....	37
1931-35	.....	49	1946-50	.....	35
1936-40	.....	45			

SECTION II.

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA****Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.**

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Council, Medical, Sanitary and Clerical, including in each case information as to their special diplomas or certificates of qualification as well as their offices and duties, have been incorporated on page 4 at the beginning of this Report.

Laboratory Facilities.

The County Laboratory, The Castle, Winchester, which hitherto provided facilities for certain pathological investigations (chemical, biochemical and haematological) was closed during the year.

The Public Health Laboratory, Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, continued to undertake the bacteriological examination of pathological material, water, sewage, milk and other foodstuffs: serological examinations (other than that of Venereal Disease): and routine examinations of milk and ice-cream (phosphatase and methylene blue tests). These services were extensively used, and appreciation is recorded of the co-operation and help received from the Laboratory.

Ambulance Facilities.

No variation in the service was made during the year, the ambulances and sitting case car continuing to be based on the Town Hall Yard and administered locally on behalf of the County Council.

Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery.

The area was satisfactorily covered as regards both nursing and midwifery services. Minor adjustments effected in the allocation of the area to individual nurses and the use of cars authorised to two of the general nurses were calculated to promote the efficiency of the service. During the year two nurses resident in Chandler's Ford were providing midwifery and general nursing services there, while three midwives and three whole-time and one part-time general nurses covered Bishopstoke and Central Eastleigh.

Home Help Service.

During the year there had been a continuing demand for help in the home, mainly from the aged and infirm and chronically sick, and mainly provided at modified charges or without charge.

Further re-organisation of the Division into which the Borough falls, centred the Divisional Organiser at Winchester with office accommodation for local use being retained at the Health Centre, Red House, Romsey Road, Eastleigh.

Day Nursery.

At the Day Nursery, Tankerville House, Romsey Road, accommodation was maintained for 50 children. Vacancies were filled from a waiting list of almost the same number in the following order of preference :—

- (1) Children whose mothers are obliged to work.
- (2) Children whose mothers are ill or unable for some special reason to care for them themselves.
- (3) Overcrowded home conditions.
- (4) Children suffering from some disability who have been especially recommended.

If any children are admitted who do not come within the above groups, it is on the understanding that the child will have to be withdrawn if the place is required by another child with a definite reason for admission.

Children of eighteen months to five years are cared for from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Mondays to Fridays, and 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays. Mid-morning milk, cod liver oil, lunch and tea are provided at a charge of one shilling per day.

The children are subject to medical examination on entry and periodically thereafter.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

The various clinic facilities available within the Borough are listed on page 16.

Other clinic facilities available under Local Education Authority arrangements outside the Borough include :—

Speech Therapy -	Correction of speech defects.	Trafalgar House, Winchester. 18, Archers Road, Southampton.	Mondays and Fridays. Fridays.
Asthma -	Supervision and breathing exercises.	Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester. King's Park Road, Southampton.	1st and 3rd Friday mornings. Mondays, 2-4.

Venereal Disease Clinics are available for advice and diagnosis of doubtful infection as well as treatment at Winchester and Southampton.

		MALES.	FEMALES.
Winchester -	Royal Hampshire County Hospital.	Saturdays, 10 a.m.	Tuesdays, 2.30.
Southampton -	Cardigan Road.	Monday to Friday, 10-12 ; 5-7 ; Saturday, 10-12.	No clinic.
	King's Park Road.	No clinic.	Mondays, 10-12 Tuesdays, 2-4 Thursdays, 2-6 Fridays, 2-4

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Times.</i>	<i>Held by.</i>
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	Ritchie Hall, Chandler's Ford	2nd and 4th Fridays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	St. Mary's Church Hall, Bishopstoke	1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	Health Centre, Chamberlayne Road	Wednesdays, 9.30—12; 2—4 Mondays,	Hampshire County Council.
Ante-natal Clinic	Supervision of expectant mothers	Red House, Romsey	2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Guidance Clinic	Child Guidance	Red House, Romsey	9.30—12.	Hampshire County Council.
Cleansing Clinic	Treatment of verminous conditions	Red House, Romsey	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Dental Clinic	Dental treatment of school children	Health Centre, Chamberlayne Road	Daily	Hampshire County Council.
Diphtheria. Immunisation Clinic	Protection of children against Diphtheria	Health Centre, Chamberlayne Road	2nd Thursday, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Minor Ailments Clinic	Examination of school children and treatment of minor conditions	Red House, Romsey	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Ophthalmic Clinic	Specialist examination of children's eye conditions	Red House, Romsey	Fourth Tuesdays 9.30—12 2—4 p.m.	South-Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board
Orthopaedic Clinic (Minor)	Examination and supervision of minor orthopaedic defects in children	Red House, Romsey	1st Thursday of even months 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Orthopaedic Clinic (Surgeons)	Examination and supervision by an orthopaedic Surgeon	Red House, Romsey	3rd Tuesday of even months 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Times.</i>	<i>Held by.</i>
Family Planning Clinic Ray Therapy Clinic	Birth Control Exercises. Ultra-violet— infra-red radiation and massage	Red House, Romsey Road Desborough Road	Fridays 2.0 p.m. Monday to Friday, 9—12.30 ; 1.30—5. Saturdays, 9—12. Thursdays, 9.30—12 ; 2—4. Tuesdays,	Women's Welfare Association. South Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.
Remedial Exercises Clinic Tuberculosis Dispensary	Treatment of minor orthopaedic defects Examination and supervision of actual and suspected cases of Tuberculosis and contacts of cases	Red House, Romsey Road Mount Sanatorium, Bishopstoke		Hampshire County Council. South-Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board

Hospitals.

General.—General medical and surgical hospital services have as in the past been rendered by the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, and the Royal South Hants Hospital, Southampton.

Sanatoria.—Sanatoria accommodation existed as previously ; female cases and children were accommodated at Hursley Road, Chandler's Ford, while male cases were accommodated at The Mount, Bishopstoke.

Isolation.—Cases requiring hospitalisation have in the main been accommodated at the Victoria Isolation Hospital, Winchester, and the Isolation Hospital, Southampton. Special arrangements were continued in respect of cases of Poliomyelitis, children being admitted to the Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, Alton, and adults to the Isolation Hospital, Southampton.

Patients requiring hospitalisation of any description have been placed by the Group Emergency Bed Bureau, Winchester ; in a minority of cases this has been further afield than Southampton or Winchester.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

Hospital Service.—Rookwood Maternity Home, Allbrook, operates as a subsidiary of the Maternity Unit of the Borough Hospital, Southampton.

Private.—Two homes registered under the Acts are situated within the Borough. Neither has accommodation authorised for the reception of maternity cases, and the majority of patients are old people who permanently reside there.

Mortuary.

Limited Mortuary accommodation is available in the outbuildings at the Town Hall.

Byelaws.

Under the Borough of Eastleigh Scheme, 1936, it was enacted, *inter-alia*, that all Byelaws made before 1st January, 1933, ceased to be in force on the expiry of two years from 9th November, 1936, unless previously repealed or altered. Accordingly, the following Byelaws were in operation in the Borough on 31st December, 1949 :—

<i>Series.</i>	<i>Date of Confirmation.</i>
New Streets	29 / 5 / 34
Good Rule and Government	17 / 1 / 38
Sanitary Conveniences	5 / 8 / 38
Offensive Trades	20 / 10 / 38
Buildings	13 / 11 / 39
Pleasure Grounds	1 / 2 / 48
Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines	27 / 5 / 50
Clean Food	10 / 7 / 50

SECTION III.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE**Measles.**

During 1950, a total of 46 cases were notified, 28 male, 18 females, 31 of which were children at 17 Families' Camp. The balance of 15 cases for the remainder of the Borough represents a very low level of incidence.

Despite the fact that within the same compound are some 30 to 40 huts occupied as temporary housing accommodation by Council tenants, with many children, some of whom attended the same school within the compound as do children from 17 Families' Camp, not a single case was notified from these huts.

This may be accounted for by the fact that all the 17 Families' Camp cases were hospitalised, thus removing from the area potential sources of spread: the effectiveness of home isolation depends upon the home facilities and the conscientiousness of the mother, and either, or both, may be lacking in varying degree. Another factor may be that the number of susceptible children in the families occupying the Council huts was low by reason of previous exposure to infection.

The relatively high incidence in the 17 Families' Camp children, particularly those below school age, of whom there were 23 out of a total of 31, probably results from aggregation of susceptible children from overseas stations where measles was not endemic. There were also excellent facilities for intermingling both in play and by reason of contact at communal meals.

All cases occurred during the months of June, July and August.

Whooping Cough.

The number of cases in 1950 was 120, as compared with 90 the previous year; sexes were fairly equally affected, there being 57 males and 63 females.

Cases occurred throughout the year with clear intervals of one to three weeks. The numbers for each quarter were respectively 5, 20, 67 and 28; so that more than half of the cases occurred during the months of July, August and September. Approximately two-thirds of the children affected were under school age, and those between the ages of three and four were particularly affected. Death resulted in the case of one of the eight babies affected.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

While the general incidence of Poliomyelitis during 1950 remained high as compared with the years preceding the epidemic of 1947, and showed some increase on that of 1949, this area continued to enjoy relative freedom from the disease. Only two cases were notified, and in one of these cases there were some ultimate doubt as to whether in fact the condition was really attributable to Poliomyelitis infection,

There is no apparent reason for this relative immunity which has been evident now since 1947. It is not as though Eastleigh were an isolated community with few and infrequent contacts with outside areas which have had a share in the increased prevalence: rather the reverse prevails, arising from a considerable daily influx and exodus to work, together with a certain amount of similar movement of secondary school children.

During epidemic periods the carrier rate, that is the proportion of the population harbouring the causative virus but not suffering from the disease, is considered to be high, so that with the above facilities for transmission in addition to casual movements of the population, a larger number of definite cases might have been expected. This may be fortuitous or wholly or in part related to the general level of resistance in the community. In either case the community resistance to the disease can only have been strengthened since 1947, so that while the possibility of a more extensive subsequent local epidemic is by no means excluded, there is a prospect that the incidence might remain low.

Scarlet Fever.

A total of 11 cases occurred during the year, one more than last year's figure. All were children between 0-10 years, eight of whom were attending school. Cases occurred in six of the Primary schools. It will be noted that seven of the children resided in the Chandler's Ford area, but no significance can be attached to this.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

As was the case last year, notification was received of one instance of this condition which is defined as "a purulent discharge from the eyes commencing within twenty-one days from the date of birth."

Pneumonia.

Pneumonia was reported to have occurred in 9 cases, 7 male and 2 female, during the year: four of these were in school children between 5 and 10, and only in one instance of a person over 65.

Erysipelas.

Notification was received of four cases, none of which were recurrences. As in previous years, the incidence was mainly in married women (40 years and over), one case occurring in the male population.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

One notification in respect of Puerperal Pyrexia was received during the year.

Diphtheria.

No case of Diphtheria occurred in Eastleigh in 1950, this being the fourth consecutive year of complete freedom from the disease.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The relevant tables show (A) the number of children immunised and given reinforcing injections in each year since 1942, and (B) the overall immunisation state of children in the Borough who fall within the age groups 0-14 in each year since 1943.

From Table (A) it will be seen that considerably fewer children were immunised during 1950 than during each of the preceding two years, particularly in regard to children under five. It may be that the facilities which have been made available for children to be immunised and re-immunised at school is encouraging mothers to defer immunisation until the children go to school. It should be apparent, however, that when children congregate as at school, the opportunities of an infection being transmitted from others are much greater than when the child is wholly in the home environment. The child should have the foundations of immunity to Diphtheria infection laid before entry to school.

Despite an estimated increase by the Registrar-General in the child population under 15 of some 291, the number of children immunised has been sufficient to hold the percentage protected (66 per cent.) within one point of last year's figure (Table (B)).

The percentage protected of children under 5 has naturally fallen, but that of children of school age shows a slight increase from 75 per cent. to 77 per cent.

Smallpox.

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year. One contact from overseas was under surveillance.

Vaccination.

The following statistics on Vaccination have been extracted by courtesy of the County Medical Officer :—

	Under 1 1950	1 1949	2 1948	3 1947	4 1946	5 to 9 1941-45	10 to 14 1936-40	Total under 15
Primary Vaccinations	105	58	7	1	1	5	3	180
Re- Vaccinations	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	10

These show little material change from last year's figures, 172 children under 5 years of age having been primarily vaccinated as compared with 173 in 1949.

Of the estimated births in the twelve months ended June, 1950, 20 per cent. were vaccinated.

Tuberculosis.

During the year 25 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 17 male—8 female, were notified, the number of new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 2, both boys of school age.

Deaths attributable to Pulmonary Tuberculosis amounted to 6, 4 male—2 female, while two males died of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Yearly Numbers of Children Protected.

Year.	Primary Immunisation.			Reinforcing Injections.
	Under 5.	5-14.	Total.	
1940-41	.....	.....	1714	.....
1942	430	838	1268	....
1943	341	216	557	.....
1944	223	13	236	.....
1945	330	28	358	.....
1946	362	52	414	24
1947	353	72	425	149
1948	430	162	592	739
1949	497	133	630	761
1950	299	118	417	568

TABLE (B).
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Year.	Child Population (Estimated).			Number Protected.			Percentage Protected.			No. of Children Notified. Age 0—14.		Fatal Cases.	
	Ages.			Ages.			Ages.			Immun- ised.	Non- Immun- ised.	Immun- ised.	Non- Immun- ised.
	0-4.	5-14	0-14	0-4	5-14	0-14	0-4	5-14	0-14				
1943	2018	4343	6361	765	2420	3185	38	58	50	—	—	—	—
1944	2137	4190	6327	756	2425	3181	35	58	50	—	—	—	—
1945	2090	3990	6080	864	2437	3301	41	60	54	—	1	—	—
1946	2220	3920	6140	999	2484	3483	45	63	56	1	8	—	—
1947	2320	3910	6230	1119	2558	3677	48	65	59	—	—	—	—
1948	2513	4073	6586	1251	2785	4036	50	68	61	—	—	—	—
1949	2580	4007	6587	1441	3000	4441	55	75	67	—	—	—	—
1950	2787	4091	6878	1426	3171	4597	51	77	66	—	—	—	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1950 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY.

Disease.	All Ages	Males	Females	Number of Cases Notified at Ages.									Wards.							
				0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 plus	North	South	East	West	Central	Bishopstoke	Chandler's Ford
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	2
Food Poisoning	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	46	28	18	1	7	11	7	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	2	-	32
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	9	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	2	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	11	4	7	1	-	-	-	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	7
Whooping Cough	120	57	63	8	15	17	23	19	37	1	-	-	-	-	7	21	5	25	8	9

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) SINCE 1930.

Disease.	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Scarlet Fever	27	19	24	38	135	129	67	47	59	44	24	41	43	42	67	30	40	31	15	10	11
Diphtheria	12	8	3	-	12	14	4	7	50	7	8	13	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	4	9	6	9	9	11	12	12	11	11	11	3	12	10	8	5	13	8	11	10	4
Pneumonia	16	13	27	18	21	6	7	16	6	13	12	16	7	14	12	27	18	4	6	14	9
Puerperal Fever	-	1	-	1	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	2	5	5	2	5	-	4	2	6	8	5	6	2	5	4	4	4	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	-	1	2	-	1	1	3	6	2	5	4	11	1	1	4	4	2	3	1	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Relapsing Fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	-	4	-	-	2
(a) Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	194	792	201	115	43	826	259	40	446	53	46
(b) Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	83	41	285	43	33	76	10	140	90	120
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	17	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	55	3	1	-	2

(a)—Became notifiable on the 23rd October, 1939.

TUBERCULOSIS
New Cases and Mortality during 1950

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-
15-25	7	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
25-35	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
35-45	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
45-55	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
55-65	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	17	8	2	-	4	2	2	-

TUBERCULOSIS

	Notifications.		Deaths.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1921	23	3	14	5
1922	15	3	22	4
1923	22	5	13	3
1924	29	10	11	3
1925	28	7	19	1
1921-25	23.4	5.6	15.8	3.2
1926	34	8	9	2
1927	17	5	20	4
1928	19	4	11	4
1929	23	3	15	3
1930	25	3	14	—
1926-30	23.6	4.6	13.8	2.6
1931	17	8	9	2
1932	38	10	20	7
1933	23	9	12	2
1934	25	6	15	3
1935	17	5	7	—
1931-35	24.0	7.6	12.6	2.8
1936	15	4	10	2
1937	19	6	12	—
1938	21	3	9	4
1939	23	3	8	2
1940	16	8	5	—
1936-40	18.8	4.8	8.8	1.6
1941	29	4	12	4
1942	19	2	6	—
1943	27	4	18	—
1944	27	3	11	—
1945	47	2	19	1
1941-45	29.8	3.0	13.2	1.0
1946	28	4	13	—
1947	46	5	15	2
1948	33	2	6	—
1949	28	4	9	1
1950	25	2	6	2
1946-50	32.0	3.4	9.8	1.0

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH.

**To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Eastleigh.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1950 and the Thirteenth as your Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The work of the Sanitary Department comprises Sections IV, V and VI of this Report, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the District, Housing and the Inspection and Supervision of Food respectively.

The use of caravans as temporary dwellings and the licensing of land as caravan sites has received much consideration during the year and is dealt with at some length in Section IV.

The coming into force on the 31st March, 1950, of The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, has extended the scope of Rodent Control by the Borough Council, and this service is also dealt with in the same section.

With regard to housing repairs, it was not found possible to obtain any extensive repairs to working class houses and major defects only were dealt with during the year.

The number of animals slaughtered during the year was 37,383. This is an increase on 24,161, and is the highest yearly total recorded since the factory opened in 1927, and as indicated in my report for the year 1949, there are signs that the increased killings will continue.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES E. JAMES,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(a) Water.

Eastleigh is supplied with water by the Southampton Corporation Waterworks, and I am indebted to Mr. J. Hawksley, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. (Waterworks Engineer and Manager), for the following information.

(i) The water supply to the Borough of Eastleigh during the year 1950 has been satisfactory (a) in quantity and (b) in quality.

(ii) Regular bacteriological examinations are made of all water supplied by the Southampton Corporation.

All water from the Corporation's sources of supply is treated before distribution.

The supply to the Borough of Eastleigh may be afforded from any one or more of the three following sources :—

Wells in the chalk at Otterbourne.

Wells in the chalk at Twyford.

River Itchen at Otterbourne.

After treatment the waters from the above three sources are pumped, as required, to the various areas supplied, and separate zones of supply for the distribution of the water from each source are not maintained. Samples of the treated water for bacteriological examination are taken at various points, and the three following groups of samples are submitted as covering the whole of the supply to Eastleigh, which must pass through one or other of the following service reservoirs :—

Otterbourne Reservoir.

Twyford Reservoir.

Yew Hill Reservoir

Origin of Samples.	Total number of Samples during year.	Number of Samples showing probable numbers of B. Coli present in 100 m.l.		
		None present.	1 to 2 present.	3 to 10 present.
Otterbourne Wells Supply	75	75	Nil	Nil
Twyford Wells Supply	75	73	*1	*1
River Itchen Supply	77	73	*2	*2

* No faecal organisms present in these samples.

Typical chemical analyses of the treated water from the three sources of supply are given in the attached table.

- (iii) The water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is free from plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) All the water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is softened by means of the lime process and sterilised by means of the "Chloramine" treatment (chlorine and ammonia) before distribution, and the water supplied from the River Itchen is subjected, in addition, to a process of sedimentation (with the addition of sulphate of alumina) followed by filtration through rapid gravity sand filters.
- (v) The total number of dwelling-houses in the Borough of Eastleigh supplied from public water mains is (a) 8,207 direct to the houses and (b) none by stand-pipe.

Details of Chemical Analysis of Treated Water from various sources of supply, distributed in the Borough of Eastleigh.

Samples taken in November, 1950.

Results in parts per Million.

	Otterbourne Wells.	Twyford Wells.	River Itchen.
GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.			
Total Solids	235	230	205
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO ₂	5.0	5.0	2.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N. *	0.040	* 0.041	0.002
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N.	0.002	0.003	0.023
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen, as N.	4.2	4.0	2.6
Hardness, as CaCO ₃ (Wanklyn's)			
Temporary	138	124	98
Permanent	44	36	58
Permanganate figure, as O. (4 hours, 80°F.)	0.15	0.05	0.138
Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃	145	150	110
Free Chlorine	* 0.3	* 0.22	0.01
Reaction, pH	(7.4)	(7.8)	(8.2)
MINERAL ANALYSIS.			
Calcium, as Ca	67.2	68.6	60.0
Magnesium, as Mg	2.4	1.2	2.5
Carbonate, as CO ₃	87.0	90.0	66.0
Chloride, as Cl.	15.0	14.0	15.0
Sulphate, as SO ₄	9.0	6.5	17.6
Nitrate, as NO ₃	18.6	17.7	11.5
Iron	Absent	Absent	Absent
Lead	Absent	Absent	Absent
Zinc	Absent	Absent	Absent
Copper	Absent	Absent	Absent
Phosphates	Absent	Absent	Absent

* These figures were obtained from samples which had already been treated by the addition of chloramine.

Water Supply.

At the close of the year 1950 all inhabited properties within the Borough were provided with a supply of main water with the exception of three cottages in Boyatt Lane, which obtained their water supply from a well serving all three houses.

(b) Drainage and Sewage.

The drainage system of the district is of the "Partly Combined" and "Separate" system, and the whole of the Borough is sewered with the exception of the village of "Middle" and small areas of "Boyatt," "Chandler's Ford" and "Stoke Common."

During the year under review, further extensions of the sewerage system of the town were carried out on the Council's new housing estate at North Stoneham, which are drained by the separate system.

In the year 1950, the following drainage work was carried out under the supervision of the Department :—

Drains cleansed	18
Drains repaired or reconstructed	5
Soil pipes or vent shafts repaired	7
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	11
Fresh air inlets fixed	2
Benching or fenders to gullies repaired	8
Separate sanitary accommodation provided	2

(c) Closet Accommodation.

The greater part of the closet accommodation in the district is on the water carriage system, except in the outlying areas where there are still some houses using the conservancy system. During the year under review several cottages formerly using the conservancy system were placed on the water carriage system. In other cases, privy middens have been replaced with "Elsan" closets built adjacent to the rear of the cottages where they can be conveniently converted to the water carriage system when that portion of the district is sewered.

The following work was carried out under the supervision of the Department during the year under review :—

New watercloset basins provided	9
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	45
W.C. compartments repaired	8
W.C. compartments rebuilt	2
Closets rebuilt	8
Privy middens renewed	3

(d) Public Cleansing.

There has been no change during the year in the method of scavenging. Dry house refuse is removed weekly in mechanical vehicles and disposed of by tipping at a worked out sand pit at Fair Oak.

The contents of pail closets are collected in a tumbler cart and disposed of at the Sewage Farm for filtration. The contents of cess-pools are collected by a mechanical cesspool emptier and disposed of at the Sewage Farm or in a sewer.

One complaint in respect of the tip was received from a person visiting one of the houses near the tip during the month of May, regarding a nuisance from flies. The tip was visited with the Officer responsible for the tip, but no nuisance from flies was found and no further complaints were received.

Two complaints of rat infestation of the tip were received during the same month, when the Assistant Rodent Officer treated the tip and the complainants' houses. The estimated number of rats killed on the tip and on each of the complainants' properties, both of whom were poultry keepers, was about five or six.

The Assistant Rodent Officer also treated the tip between the 6th and 10th March, 1950, when it was estimated that about twenty rats were destroyed, and again between the 2nd and 10th of October, 1950, when a similar result was obtained. The tip was inspected on the 19th December, 1950, but no evidence of rats was found.

(e) **Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**

During the year 1950 the following inspections and visits were made by the Sanitary Staff in respect of:—

Drainage	127
Water Supply	24
Water Sampling	1
Refuse Collection	18
Refuse Disposal	21
Offensive Accumulations	11
Closet Accommodation	33
Piggeries	9
Keeping of Animals	8
Tents, Vans and Sheds	73
Council Houses, prior to vacation	23
Prospective Tenants for Council Houses	281
Council Bungalows for aged persons	104
Overcrowding	17
Verminous Premises	22
Dirty and Insanitary Premises	26
Infectious Disease	18
Smoke Observations	17
Shops	284
Schools	1
Factories with Mechanical Power	76
Factories without Mechanical Power	36
Outworkers' Premises	4
Rats and Mice Destruction	3060
Interviews	201
Petroleum Stores	16
Static Water Tanks	9
Miscellaneous	58
	<hr/>
	4578
	<hr/>

(f) Number of Notices Served.

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health the following action was taken :—

No. of Informal Notices served	205
No. of Informal Notices complied with	234
No. of Statutory Notices served	19
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	31

(g) Complaints Received.

During the year the following complaints were received, and attended to by the sanitary staff relating to the following :—

Defective cisterns, pipes and taps	35
Defective waterclosets	17
Choked or defective drains	65
General Housing or sanitary defects	134
Dampness	12
Overcrowding	24
Premises infested with vermin	8
Dirty premises	4
Premises infested with rats or mice	226
Insect Pests	12
Keeping of Animals	10
Defective dustbins	13
Nuisance from accumulations of refuse	11
Smoke nuisances	5
Nuisance from caravans	3
Miscellaneous	12
	<hr/> 591 <hr/>

(h) Nuisances Abated and Work Done.

During the year 1950 the total number of nuisances abated or work done either as a result of informal or statutory action is as follows :—

i. As a result of informal action	1695
ii. As a result of statutory action	178
	<hr/> 1873 <hr/>

(i) **Factories.**

The following tables show the inspection of factories and other premises, together with the defects found and remedied :—

1. Defects found in Factories and other Premises.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were Instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences {	Insufficient.....	2	—	—
	Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—
	Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				
Total	3	3	—	—

2. Inspection of Factories and other Premises.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	76	2	—
Factories without mechanical power.....	36	—	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	112	2	—

3.—Outwork in unwholesome Premises (Section 108 of Act 1901 ; Section III of Act of 1937).

Nature of Work.	Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.
Nil	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—

During the year three notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories referring to defects remediable under the Factory Act, 1937.

(j) Shops.

During 1950, 284 visits were paid to shops. No informal notices were served and none were complied with.

(k) Smoke Abatement.

Five complaints were received during the year regarding smoke nuisances.

Four complaints were received in respect of grit, smoke and fume emission from a large Cable Works. The complaints were investigated and it was ascertained that the nuisance from smoke and smell was caused by the burning of old cable coverings. Smoke observations were then made with the Works Maintenance Engineer whilst the furnace was charged with a test load, but no smoke nuisance occurred. The Management then agreed that inefficient stoking of the plant was responsible for the nuisance and undertook to remedy the same, and no further complaints were received. The grit emission

was found to be caused by the Contractor removing ash without first damping it down ; this was also taken up with the Management and the nuisance abated.

One complaint was received regarding the emission of smoke from the chimney of a garage. The complaint was investigated but no nuisance was found.

(1) **Rats and Mice.**

The modern methods of Rodent Control, which were started in 1944, were continued throughout the year. Perhaps the most important event was the coming into force on the 31st March, 1950, of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. The new Act emphasises the primary obligation as being upon the local authority to ensure that, so far as practicable, its area is kept free from rats and mice. Under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, the primary duty was laid upon the individual occupier, coupled with a right to the local authority to enforce the requirements upon him.

Another important change is the requirement of occupiers to give written notice when they have knowledge that rats or mice are present in substantial numbers. There seems to be no doubt that this last paragraph, coupled with the fact that occupiers are becoming more rat conscious, has accounted for the increase in the number of complaints received by this Department.

Block Control has been carried out throughout the year, blocks being built up following complaints and as the result of surveys.

During the course of the year contact was maintained with the Hampshire Agricultural Executive Committee and the Winchester Rural District Council, and work was planned to ensure that the maximum amount of co-operation was achieved.

During the latter part of the year a complaint was received from the British Railways of re-infestation by rats of the Carriage and Wagon Works. This was treated, and no further complaints have been received from them.

Some idea of the time it may take to completely clear a premise can be gained by the example of the Council Depot, Shakespeare Road. These premises were heavily infested before the first treatment was given in 1946, and regular treatments have been given until March, 1950, when it was estimated that five rats had been destroyed. A further treatment was started in October, and although fresh baits were laid daily for three days, none of it was touched. This seems to prove that these premises were free from rats for the first time in four years.

The Annual Test Bait of the sewers in Eastleigh, Bishopstoke, Fair Oak and Chandler's Ford was started on the 30th May, 1950, and was completed on the 2nd June, 1950.

In previous years it had been the practice to treat the Eastleigh, Bishopstoke and Fair Oak area during one period of the year and the Chandler's Ford area at another, but after consultation with the Area

Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries it was decided that the treatments should be carried out concurrently. He also asked us to treat the section of the sewer which had been found to be infested during 1948.

An inspection of the Eastleigh, Bishopstoke and Fair Oak area on the 31st May, showed no takes in any of the manholes, and an inspection of the Chandler's Ford area on the 2nd June also showed no takes in any of the manholes ; therefore it would appear that the sewer system of the Borough is free from rats.

The Borough has now been divided into two sections, each section being allocated to one of the Rodent Operators. All complaints which were received from each area were inspected by the Assistant Rodent Officer, and from the source of the complaints blocks were built up and systematically treated by the Operator concerned.

In addition to the above, the Assistant Rodent Officer, with the assistance of the Rodent Operators, enforced the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, and the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, in premises outside the scope of the Private Dwellings Scheme. This included visits to the Sewage Disposal Works, Rubbish Tips, Isolation Hospital, Council Depot, Business Premises, Factories and Camps.

A complete summary of the work carried out during the year under these Schemes was as follows :—

(a)	Number of complaints received regarding infestation with rats or mice	226
(b)	Number of premises inspected for the detection of rats or mice	796
(c)	Number of premises on which signs of rats or mice were detected	574
(d)	Number of premises treated for rats	462
(e)	Estimated number of rats destroyed	4059
(f)	Number of premises treated for mice	112
(g)	Number of visits made for this purpose	3060

(m) **Camping Sites.**

During the year under review the use of caravans as temporary dwellings and the licensing of land as sites for movable dwellings received much consideration from both the Public Health and Housing Committees and the Borough Development Sub-Committee of the Area Planning Committee, the subject being considered by the Public Health Committee at each of its monthly meetings throughout the year.

Sixteen applications for licences to use land as sites for movable dwellings were received during the year. Nine of the applications were for the renewal of existing licences ; one was an application for an increase in the number of movable dwellings already permitted on an existing site and six were applications in respect of new sites. All the applications for the renewal of existing licences and the application to increase the number of movable dwellings on an existing site were granted,

With regard to the six new applications to use sites for movable dwellings, two were granted and four were refused on the grounds that the land was unsuitable for use as caravan sites.

One application to erect and use a movable dwelling upon a site at Bishopstoke was granted for a limited period of twelve months.

During the year under review the Council appointed a Sub-Committee to consider two recommendations received from the County Planning Committee that the Borough Council should investigate the possibility of acquiring land within the Borough for use as caravan sites, and consider the adoption of standard conditions for inclusion in their decisions when granting approval for use of appropriate sites for caravan parking and camping purposes.

The Council finally decided to take no action to provide a site for movable dwellings within the Borough, but agreed that the standard conditions for caravan sites as submitted to them be approved in principle, and that individual conditions be applied as appropriate to separate applications subject to the application of the conditions relating to water supply, sanitary conveniences, drainage and refuse disposal being the subject of liaison with the Public Health Committee. The Council further decided that in future all licences for caravan sites should be issued for an indefinite period instead of a limited period.

Two complaints were received during the year in respect of unlicensed caravan sites within the Borough. In each case the persons responsible for the unauthorised use of the sites were communicated with and the caravans were removed.

(1)	Number of sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1950	13
(2)	Number of camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936	13
(3)	Estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season, 1950	34

(n) **Bathing Pools.**

An open-air bathing pool has been provided by the Council for the use of the public. The site lies between two tributaries of the River Itchen, the bed of the one on the west, a mill stream, being seven feet higher than the one on the east, so that a continuous flow of water is maintained throughout the pool.

Samples of water from the pool and river are sent to the County Analyst by the Borough Engineer's Department.

There is also a private bathing pool at the Pirelli-General Sports Ground.

(o) **Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

During the year one family was found to be occupying part of a range of stabling at Chandler's Ford. The occupier and the owner of the stable were informed that the part of the building occupied by the family was quite unfit for human habitation and the occupier vacated the building.

(p) Offensive Trades.

There are three offensive trades carried on within the Borough, namely :—

Blood Drying.

Fat Extracting.

Rag and Bone Dealing.

The trades of blood and fat extracting are established on the premises of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh), Ltd., and are carried on ancillary to the trade of bacon curing. The factory is a modern one and regularly inspected by the Meat and Food Inspector. The work is carried on without nuisance, and no complaints have been received.

(q) Common Lodging Houses.

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

(r) Houses Let in Lodgings.

There are no registered houses let in lodgings in the Borough.

(s) Rag Flock.

There are no premises in the district where rag flock is manufactured, but there is one firm of upholsterers who use and sell rag flock.

No action was taken under the Rag Flock Act during the year and no samples were taken.

(t) Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936.

During the year 50 licences were issued for the storage of Petroleum, Carbide of Calcium and Hydrocarbon, entailing the storage of 42,790 gallons of Petroleum, 5,324-lbs. of Carbide of Calcium and 400 gallons of Hydrocarbon.

SECTION V.

HOUSING.

Report by Chief Sanitary Inspector.

One hundred and forty-six complaints in respect of housing defects and dampness were received in the Department during 1950, as compared with two hundred and forty-four during 1949. All these complaints were investigated by the Sanitary Officers, but, as in former years, it was not found possible to obtain any extensive repairs to working class dwellings, and major defects only were dealt with primarily to maintain the houses in a weathertight condition.

Details indicating the nature of the housing duties performed by the Department are shown on subsequent pages, including the statistics relating to Housing Administration, which are submitted in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health :—

STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

	<i>Total.</i>
(1) By the Local Authority :	
(a) New permanent houses	180
(b) War-damaged houses rebuilt	Nil
(c) Temporary buildings	Nil
(2) By other Local Authorities	1
(3) By other bodies and persons :	
(a) New permanent houses	27
(b) War-damaged houses rebuilt	4

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	530
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1996
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 and 1932	6
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	54
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	530

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without the service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	234
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	5
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(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	18
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(c) Outstanding at 31st December, 1950.....	2

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	14
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	12
(b) By occupiers	1
(c) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
(d) Outstanding at 31st December, 1950.....	11

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted from the owners	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were determined the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	Nil

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.

(a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	16
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	21
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	84½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	11
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	15
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	82
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions	Nil

Housing Repairs.

The number of pre-1919 working class dwellings within the Borough is approximately three thousand two hundred and fifty, and it is these houses which constitute the housing repair problem of the Borough.

Owing to the scarcity of materials and the high cost of building, it has been practically impossible to render many of these houses in all respects fit for human habitation at reasonable cost, and the major defects only have been dealt with.

A summary of the housing repairs carried out during the year 1950 is as follows :—

Nature of Repairs.	Number completed after	
	Informal Notice.	Statutory Notice.
Roofs repaired or renewed	96	12
Chimney stacks repaired or renewed	16	4
Gutters, rainwater pipes, etc., repaired or renewed	59	29
External walls repaired or renewed	43	15
Window and door arches repaired	13	3
External window and door sills repaired or renewed	15	2
Damp-proof course provided or repaired	1	1
Wall cavities cleaned out	2	—
Rendering to external walls	8	2
Sub-floor ventilation provided	2	—
Sub-floor ventilation repaired or renewed	3	—
Yard or passage surfaces paved or repaired	3	1
Boundary walls and fences repaired or renewed	1	—
Refuse receptacle provided	21	10
Ceiling plaster repaired	114	12
Ceilings cleansed and redecorated	78	11
Waterproofing of internal walls	17	5
Wallplaster repaired	100	18
Walls cleansed and redecorated	67	16
Floors repaired or renewed	59	8
Skirtingboards renewed	1	—
Windows repaired or renewed	63	10
Window fasteners renewed	7	5
Sash cords renewed	45	5
Doors repaired or renewed	17	—
Door frames repaired or renewed	27	1
Door furniture renewed	4	—
Firegrates/ranges provided or renewed	15	3
Hearths repaired or renewed	5	—
Stairs repaired or renewed	4	2
Food-store repaired or improved	1	—
Washing copper repaired or renewed	3	2
Water service repaired or renewed	7	—
New sink provided	5	1
New sink waste and trap provided	9	—
	931	178

Verminous Premises and Articles.

The disinfection of verminous premises and articles is carried out by the Local Authority, and during the year under review the following work was carried out by the Sanitary Department :—

Houses inspected for vermin	430
Houses found to be verminous	13
Rooms sprayed for vermin	35
Articles steam disinfested	43
Articles destroyed	8

Of the thirteen houses found to be verminous, seven were infested with bugs and six with fleas. Of the seven houses infested with bugs, three were Council properties and four were privately owned. Three of the infestations were only slight and received one treatment, the remainder requiring two treatments.

Of the six houses found to be infested with fleas, two were Council houses and four were privately owned. Three of the houses required only one treatment, two received two treatments and the remaining one three.

All the infested houses were treated with Zaldecide.

SECTION VI.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.**

I am indebted to H. F. Dawe, M.R.San. I., A.M.I.S.E., the Borough Meat and Food Inspector, for the following report on the work done under this Section for the year 1950.

(A.) MILK.**(1) Supply and Distribution.**

Only minor amendments to the Milk Regulations were made during the year, and the control of the milk supply and distribution remained with the same Authorities under the legislation which came into effect upon the 1st October, 1949. The control of milk production is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, but the control of the processing and distributive side to the consumer still remains with Local Authorities. During the year the Hampshire County Council delegated their powers and duties under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, dealing with the licensing of Pasteurising and Sterilising Plants to the Councils of County Districts. The Eastleigh Borough Council accepted such delegation and now exercise the functions on behalf of the County Council.

The bulk of the milk sold within the Borough is drawn from farms in the District and the surrounding rural areas, and pasteurised at two large dairies, both of which are equipped with "High Temperature Short Time" plants. At one dairy "Sterilised" milk is also produced and at the other raw "Tuberculin Tested" milk is bottled. At one of the premises a "Federal" dairy pasteurises the milk for retail distribution by local societies in Eastleigh and Winchester. At this dairy a new and larger bottle washing and filling machine was installed and was in operation by the end of the year. A change-over was made from waxed disc capping to aluminium capping, which is much to be preferred on hygienic grounds. The consumer in Eastleigh has a choice of the following milk:—Tuberculin Tested milk, Pasteurised milk and Sterilised milk. Accredited milk, as such, is not sold and this designation will be withdrawn after 1954.

(2) Registration and Licensing.

The following registrations and licences were issued under the various Milk Regulations:—

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949—				
Dairies registered	.....	.....	.....	2
Distributors registered	.....	.....	.....	6
Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949—				
Dealer's licence to use designation "Tuberculin Tested"				5

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)
Regulations, 1949—

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) licence (issued by the County Council)	2
Dealer's (Steriliser's) licence (issued by the County Council)	1
Dealer's licence to use designation " Pasteurised "	3
Dealer's licence to use designation " Sterilised "	1

(3) Milk Sampling, etc.

Routine sampling of various milks, clean bottles, detergents and rinse waters, was carried out during the year. Samples are transported to the testing laboratory in an insulated container which is not artificially cooled. Bacteriological examination of samples is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, free of charge, but there is now no County Laboratory dealing with chemical examinations.

(a) *Pasteurised Milk.*

During the year eighty-seven samples of Pasteurised milk were taken and all were found to be satisfactory, which reflects great credit on the dairies concerned.

(b) *Sterilised Milk.*

This milk is produced at one of the dairies and is processed in special bottles with porcelain and rubber stoppers. The chief advantage of this milk is that it will keep sound for long periods, but the restrictive market for such milk is due to its lack of "cream line" and to its slightly different flavour.

Twelve samples were taken during the year and all complied with the Turbidity test.

(c) *Tuberculin Tested Milk.*

Both dairies receive this milk already bottled from the farms, but there is also a considerable amount of bulk Tuberculin Tested milk which is treated as ordinary milk and is processed. One dairy bottles some of the bulk Tuberculin Tested milk received from the County Council's Farm Institute. The primary responsibility for the standard of Tuberculin Tested milk rests now with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and, therefore, samples of this milk were not taken.

(d) *Bottle Washing and Filling Plants.*

Both dairies have mechanical bottle washing and filling machines in which the returned bottles are loaded at one end and, after undergoing cleansing and sterilising treatment, emerge at the other end to be automatically filled with milk. At one of the dairies a new and larger plant was installed during the year, a feature of the machine being that the bottles are vacuum filled. Should any bottle be chipped at its neck it cannot be filled with milk owing to the air leak from the bottle at this point.

Clean bottles, in batches of six, are regularly tested for sterility at the Public Health Laboratory in accordance with the following standard :—

Mean Bottle Count, reckoned as per pint bottle :—

Not more than 600	.....	Satisfactory.
Over 600 but less than 2,000	.....	Fairly satisfactory.
Over 2,000	.....	Unsatisfactory.

One hundred and forty-four bottles were examined, and of these one hundred and thirty-eight were reported as “Satisfactory” and one batch of six was reported as “Fairly satisfactory.” Most of the bottles were indeed sterile, and this does show that bottle washing machines, if properly maintained, will give surprisingly good results.

Routine samples of detergents and rinse waters used in the machines were also taken. Twenty-three samples of detergent were taken, all of which were sterile, and of twenty-five samples of rinse water taken, twenty-one were sterile. The hot rinse sections of both machines receive chlorination in order to prevent the growth of organisms in the rinse water. In both cases the final cold rinse is from the main water supply. At one of the dairies water is taken from a borehole for general use, and a sample of this water was reported as “Very satisfactory.”

(B.) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

(1) Slaughter-houses.

Six private slaughter-houses were licensed at the commencement of the year, but in five of these slaughtering is still discontinued under the Live Stock (Restrictions on Slaughtering) Order. The slaughter-house allowed to continue in use is that situated at the Bacon Factory of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh), Ltd., a subsidiary of Messrs. Harris (Calne), Ltd.

The factory is of modern design and slaughtering and other processes are carried out under ideal conditions. There is an ample supply of both hot and cold water, and the washing and sanitary facilities are excellent. Improvements effected during the year included the provision of an extractor fan in the wall of the slaughter-house to assist in the dispersal of steam. There is full co-operation between the management and the public health department.

The number of pigs killed was 37,375, which was an increase on the previous year's figure of 34,140, and is the highest yearly total recorded since the factory was opened in 1927. All carcases are inspected by the Meat Inspector, and judgment is based principally on the recommendations contained in Memo. 62/Foods, issued by the Ministry of Health. Contained in a separate room adjacent to the slaughter-house are a fat extracting plant and a blood drying plant, and no complaints were received in respect of either of these offensive trades. All condemned carcases, offal and blood are rendered innocuous in these two plants on the premises.

The number of visits to slaughter-houses and the number of animals inspected are shown under :—

No. of visits to slaughterhouses, etc.	.....	.....	395
No. of carcasses examined :—			
Bulls	.....	Nil	.....
Bullocks	.....	Nil	.....
Cows	.....	Nil	.....
Heifers	.....	Nil	.....
Calves	.....	Nil	.....
Sheep	.....	Nil	.....
Pigs :—Killed at Bacon Factory	.....	.....	37,375
Killed on Cottagers' Premises	.....	.....	8
			<hr/> 37,383

(2) Visits to Food Premises.

The following is a summary of the visits paid to Food Shops and Premises within the Borough during 1950 :—

Premises.	Visits Paid.
Butchers	242
Fishmongers and poulterers	68
Grocers	144
Greengrocers and fruiterers	46
Bakehouses	28
Cowsheds	2
Dairies and milkshops	91
Ice-cream premises	185
Restaurants	19
Food preparing premises	56
Shops, stalls and other premises	167
Street vendors and hawkers' carts	2
Sampling visits	152
Miscellaneous visits	5
Total	1,207

(3) Diseased or Unsound Meat and Food.

As a result of the above inspections, various diseased or unsound conditions were discovered as detailed in the following tables. The amount of tuberculosis is shown in Table I and the other diseased conditions in Table II. Table III shows the number of carcasses and the percentage incidence of disease. Table IV shows the amount of meat and other foods surrendered on account of unsoundness. In all cases where the food was not subject to the disposal instructions of the Ministry of Food, it was collected and disposed of by the Department. All condemned food suitable for animal feeding is disposed of through the Council's Salvage Scheme. Food which is unsuitable for this purpose is disposed of at the refuse tip, and every precaution is taken to ensure that it is suitably buried.

Both traders and the public seek advice regarding suspected food, and during the year 141 such requests were made by traders, whilst complaints from the public numbered 11. The food is examined immediately, and there was no necessity to institute legal proceedings in respect of any unsound foodstuffs sold or exposed for sale within the Borough.

TABLE II. DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS—PIGS.

Diseases.	Whole Carcase and all Offal.		Part Carcases		Heads and/or Collars.		Skirts.		Plucks.		Lungs and/or Hearts.		Whole Inwards.		Part Inwards.		Kidneys.		Flecks.		Total. Carcases and all Offal.	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
Abscesses	—	—	23	199	52	62½	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	89	102	914
Bruising	1	207	32	212	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	421
Cancer	1	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	142
Congestion and/or Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	264	276	654	4328	614	366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1532	4970
Cystic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1521	384	—	—	1521	384
Enteritis	1	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	1046	223	980	—	—	—	—	317	2097
Erysipelas	4	704	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	704
Hydraemia	1	174	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	174
Jaundice	3	272	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	272
Mammitis	—	—	4	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	62
Melanosis	—	—	3	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	16
Moribund	14	2342	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	2342
Oedema	—	—	14	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	75
Peritonitis	3	602	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	31	16	633	
Pyæmia	3	479	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	479
Septicæmia	1	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	142
Urticaria	1	214	15	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	367
	33	5349	91	717	53	626	265	278	654	4328	614	366	93	1046	223	980	1521	384	39	120	3586	14194

TABLE I. TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS.

Portion dealt with.	Bovines.		Pigs.		Totals. Bovines and Pigs.	
	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.
Entire carcase and all offal	—	—	26	4,379	26	4,379
Forequarters	—	—	9	221	9	221
Head and Tongue	—	—	747	10,418	747	10,418
Collars	—	—	110	297	110	297
Skirts	—	—	65	67	65	67
Tenderloins	—	—	3	4	3	4
Plucks	—	—	377	2,370	377	2,370
Whole Inwards	—	—	491	5,526	491	5,526
Part Inwards	—	—	581	2,640	581	2,640
Totals	—	—	2,409	25,922	2,409	25,922

TABLE III. CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed . . .	—	—	—	—	37,383
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	37,383
All diseases except Tuberculosis :— Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	33
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	3,111
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	8.4%
Tuberculosis only :— Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	26
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	1,868
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	5.1%

**TABLE IV. OTHER UNSOUND CONDITIONS OF MEAT
AND OTHER FOODS.**

Description.	Cause or Condition.	Weight in lbs.
English Beef	Bone-taint	422
Imported Beef	Do.	163 $\frac{1}{2}$
English Beef	Bruised	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imported Beef	Do.	21
Imported Beef	Contaminated	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 Packets Suet	Do.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
13 Cartons Confectionery	Do.	48 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 Tin Dried Milk Powder	Damp and Solidified	112
25 Tins Dehydrated Coffee	Do.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 Tins Chocolate Beverage	Do.	1
1 Packet Gravy Powder	Do.	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 English Calves' Heads	Decomposition	19
Imported Beef	Do.	155
Imported Rabbits	Do.	36
7 Bags Flour	Deterioration	21
5 Boxes Chocolates	Do.	20
3 Bottles Fruit Squash	Do.	5
565 Bottles Tomato Sauce	Do.	247 $\frac{3}{4}$
10 Bottles Pickles	Do.	8
100 Bottles Fruit Squash	Excessive Sedimentation	175
Imported Bacon	Maggot Infestation	104
Fruit Cake	Mould	7
20 Jars Fish Paste	Do.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
2 Packets Breakfast Cereal	Do.	2
21 Packets Butter	Rancid	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sausages	Sour	16
22 Imported Cheeses	Do.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
62 Jars Sandwich Spread	Do.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 Jars Sweet Pickle	Do.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Jar Mayonnaise	Do.	$\frac{1}{4}$
Imported Bacon	Taint	166 $\frac{3}{4}$
1 Tin Ham	Do.	9
782 Tins Imported Canned Meats	Unsound or Unwholesome	757
Fish	Do.	551
55 Tins Fish	Do.	34 $\frac{3}{4}$
256 Tins Vegetables	Do.	317
133 Tins Fruit	Do.	217
44 Tins Jam or Marmalade	Do.	77 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 Tin Golden Syrup	Do.	1
254 Tins Condensed Milk	Do.	225 $\frac{1}{2}$
189 Tins Evaporated Milk	Do.	188
11 Tins Soup	Do.	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
27 Tins Spaghetti	Do.	26
1 Tin Macaroni	Do.	1
3 Tins Pudding	Do.	3
139 Tins Meat or Fish Spread	Do.	32 $\frac{3}{4}$
2 Tins Sandwich Spread	Do.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cooked Ham	Do.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
18 Imported Eggs	Do.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
103 Packets Soup	Weevil Infestation	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	Total weight	4,355

(4) **Meat Marking.**

During the year no animals were stamped with the mark approved by the Ministry of Health.

(5) **Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**(a) *Adulteration.*

Food and drugs sampling under this Act is carried out in the Borough by the County Council.

(b) *Registered Premises.*

The number of premises registered under Section 14 of the Act is as follows :—

For manufacture and sale of ice-cream	8
For sale only of ice-cream	52
For preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	40
	<hr/> 100

(c) *Ice-Cream.*

There were no changes in the legislation relating to the control of ice-cream during the year. The sale of ice-cream continued to prove popular and many small traders now regard it as a normal sales item. A further nine premises were registered for the sale of ice-cream during the year, and in all cases the premises were inspected and any necessary improvements effected before registration was granted by the Council.

Ice-cream is now only manufactured on two premises within the district. At one of these premises a retailer makes a "complete cold mix" ice-cream for his own retail sale, but the other manufacturer caters for both wholesale and retail sale. At these latter premises the plant is modern and the ice-cream is heat treated in accordance with the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 and 1948. In addition to the two local products, ice-cream from thirteen other manufacturers was on sale within the town. With a few exceptions, the whole of the general traders sell the pre-packed article, the sale of loose ice-cream being confined to premises devoted to that or similar purposes.

Routine samples were taken during the year, with the results as follows :—

WITHIN DISTRICT.

No. of Manufacturers : 2.

No. Taken.	Provisional Grading.				Percentage.	
	1	2	3	4		
11	9	1	1	—	Grade 1	81.8
					Grade 2	9.1
					Grade 3	9.1
					Grade 4	—
					} 90.9	
11	11	—	—	—	Grade 1	100.0
					Grade 2	—
					Grade 3	—
					Grade 4	—
					} 100.0	

OUTSIDE DISTRICT.

No. of Manufacturers : 13.

No. Taken.	Provisional Grading.				Percentage.	
	1	2	3	4		
1	1	—	—	—	Grade 1 100.0 } Grade 2 — } Grade 3 — } Grade 4 — }	100.0
1	—	1	—	—	Grade 1 — } Grade 2 100.0 } Grade 3 — } Grade 4 — }	100.0
2	1	—	1	—	Grade 1 50.0 } Grade 2 — } Grade 3 50.0 } Grade 4 — }	50.0
3	3	—	—	—	Grade 1 100.0 } Grade 2 — } Grade 3 — } Grade 4 — }	100.0
3	2	1	—	—	Grade 1 66.7 } Grade 2 33.3 } Grade 3 — } Grade 4 — }	100.0
4	2	2	—	—	Grade 1 50.0 } Grade 2 50.0 } Grade 3 — } Grade 4 — }	100.0
4	3	—	1	—	Grade 1 75.0 } Grade 2 — } Grade 3 25.0 } Grade 4 — }	75.0
6	6	—	—	—	Grade 1 100.0 } Grade 2 — } Grade 3 — } Grade 4 — }	100.0
6	3	2	1	—	Grade 1 50.0 } Grade 2 33.3 } Grade 3 16.7 } Grade 4 — }	83.3
7	7	—	—	—	Grade 1 100.0 } Grade 2 — } Grade 3 — } Grade 4 — }	100.0
8	7	1	—	—	Grade 1 87.5 } Grade 2 12.5 } Grade 3 — } Grade 4 — }	100.0
10	9	1	—	—	Grade 1 90.0 } Grade 2 10.0 } Grade 3 — } Grade 4 — }	100.0
25	11	1	6	7	Grade 1 44.0 } Grade 2 4.0 } Grade 3 24.0 } Grade 4 28.0 }	48.0

SUMMARY.

<i>Within District.</i>		<i>Provisional Grading.</i>				<i>Percentage.</i>		
<i>No. Taken.</i>		1	2	3	4			
22	.....	20	1	1	—	.....	Grade 1	91.0
						.....	Grade 2	4.5
						.....	Grade 3	4.5
						.....	Grade 4	—
								95.5
<i>Outside District</i>		<i>Provisional Grading.</i>				<i>Percentage.</i>		
<i>No. Taken.</i>		1	2	3	4			
80	.....	55	9	9	7	.....	Grade 1	68.8
						.....	Grade 2	11.2
						.....	Grade 3	11.2
						.....	Grade 4	8.8
								80.0
<i>Grand Total</i>		<i>Provisional Grading.</i>				<i>Percentage.</i>		
<i>No. Taken</i>		1	2	3	4			
(Compared with 1949)								
1950	102	75	10	10	7	.....	Grade 1	73.5
						.....	Grade 2	9.8
						.....	Grade 3	9.8
						.....	Grade 4	6.9
								83.3
1949	124	77	28	13	6	.....	Grade 1	62.1
						.....	Grade 2	22.6
						.....	Grade 3	10.5
						.....	Grade 4	4.8
								84.7

Note.—Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream and to the experimental error of the laboratory itself, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results on any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent. in Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3, and none in Grade 4.

It is further suggested that if, out of the four grades recommended, ice-cream consistently fails to reach Grades 1 or 2, it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or of handling which call for further investigation.

The summary shows that the results obtained were very satisfactory. Exception to this was in the product of a manufacturer from outside the district, and this accounts for the large number of samples taken from this source. Every effort was made in conjunction with the district concerned to locate the source of the trouble at the plant, and, as a result of prolonged investigation, this was discovered and an improved product resulted.

(d) *Food Poisoning.*

There were two cases of Food Poisoning notified within the Borough during 1950. One other person was affected while on holiday but returned home to Eastleigh and the case had a satisfactory termination.

(e) *Food Hygiene Byelaws.*

The Council resolved on the 27th February, 1950, that such Byelaws should be made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The Byelaws conformed to the Model Byelaws issued by the Ministry of Food, and were confirmed by the Minister on the 8th June, 1950, and came into operation on the 10th July, 1950. The object of the Byelaws is to secure the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption.

